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Norwich, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1914.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

United States Senator
FRANK B. BRANDEGEE, New London.

Governor
MARCUS H. HOLCOMB, Southington.

Lieutenant Governor
CLIFFORD B. WILSON, Bridgeport.

State Secretary
CHARLES D. BURNES, Greenwich.

State Treasurer
FREDERICK S. CHAMBERLAIN, New Britain.

Comptroller
MORRIS C. WEBSTER, Harwinton.

Attorney General
GEORGE E. HINMAN, Windham.

Representative in Congress
Second District-RICHARD P. FREEMAN, New London.

State Senators.
DR. LUCIUS E. WHITON, New London.

DR. JOHN H. BARNES, Norwich.

DR. BENJAMIN H. HEWITT, Stonington.

DR. JOHN M. TATE, Eastford.

DR. CHARLES O. THOMPSON, Pomfret.

DR. C. DENNISON TALCOTT, Vernon.

Sheriff.
New London County-SIDNEY A. BROWN, New London.

Windham County-CHARLES A. CATES, Windham.

Tolland-FRED O. VINTON, Mansfield.

Judge of Probate.
NELSON J. AYLING, Norwich.

Representatives
ALBERT J. RILEY.

JOSEPH L. HENDERSON.

DUTY OF EVERY VOTER.

In every section of the state there is a duty which lies before the voters in the coming election. It is a time when the democrats are doing their utmost to secure the endorsement from the people of the nation in which they have carried the national government during the present administration. It is fresh in the minds of everyone what changes and havoc they have wrought in the economic system of the country so that instead of the continuance of the good business conditions which they found there has followed a period of great uncertainty, poor business and deplorable conditions.

The most strenuous kind of efforts are being made to attribute all such to the war, but those conditions had begun long before the war broke out or was dreamed of. It is not going to be possible to hoodwink the people into the belief that war in Europe has done all this. The war has caused its aggravations, but the great harm was done when the firm business foundation of the country was undermined by the putting into operation of the democratic policies and theories.

Thus it becomes the duty of every voter to carefully consider and uphold the demands and interests of this section of the country. The best interests of Connecticut lie not in the endorsement of democratic destruction—such deserves to be condemned before worse conditions prevail—but in the support and encouragement of republican principles which have been responsible for this country's greatest achievements and which are obtainable only through the election of republican candidates.

TIME TO ACT ON THE FACTS.

It seems to be a question whether theory or a common sense view of the situation based upon the existing facts is going to prevail in the regulation of the railroad. The theoretical operation of a railroad system is likely to differ very materially from what is actually possible, just the same as this is true in other lines of business. From the cross examination of President Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio by Attorney Brandeis it would appear from his reasoning that the roads should look after extensions, the arrangements for the necessary finances and meet the demands of the commission without giving any attention as to whether they were being operated as a successful business proposition, to the credit of the system or its future.

The fact is as the New York Times says that "the railway situation as a whole is before the commission. They must stand and fall together." Mr. Brandeis is so wrapped in his conceit of an ideal railway that he has lost sight of the conditions in a workaday world. Heretofore he has carried the commission into the clouds with him. It is time at least for the commission to come down to earth and business.

It is certainly no part of the commission's duty to place their faith in dreams. It needs and should have the solid, hard facts and upon those its decision should be based.

WARSHIP LIFE PRESERVERS.

From the manner in which the submarine is displaying its terrors and picking off vessels and the most of their crews with little or no warning, it is timely action which has been taken by the British admiralty for the affording of greater protection to the men in the navy, when it requires that swimming collars must be carried at all times when awake, and left inflated close at hand while asleep.

Several thousand lives have been wiped out by the inability of the men to sustain themselves in the cold water until they could be picked up, while the order forbidding naval vessels from going to the relief of a stricken warship because of the chance of incurring a similar fate played even greater dependence upon themselves. With such ship looking out for itself the protection which will be afforded by swimming collars in the hands of each member of the crew is an appreciable one. Strange as it may seem there are always many in a warship's crew who cannot swim. There are also conditions which make it almost impos-

sible for those who can swim to keep afloat for any great length of time, but with the aid of the buoyant device great help will be given to the saving of life, even though war is on in earnest and appalling losses can be expected to accompany it.

CHANGING TO AMERICAN REGISTRY.

The opening of American registry to foreign ships under more attractive terms than formerly existed was done for the benefit of American commerce. In view of the existing war and the opportunity which was offered by this act to escape from the penalty which would be exacted from vessels of the belligerent nations complications were anticipated and have followed. The trouble over the Robert Dollar changing its flag, which resulted in its resumption of British colors has now been followed by the seizure of the tank steamer Brindley, by a British ship. This is a test case, promises at least to be.

Just what it will avail if it is shown that the transfer was a bona fide one is uncertain for while such may be the facts it is also likely that but for the transfer the tanker would not have been taken for business, but would have been tied up in some port until it could engage in traffic without becoming subject to capture. It is likely to be the British claim that such a transaction is an act of dodging for the transfer makes the investment in the vessel active, which would not have been possible without risk of seizure otherwise.

The questions involved give promise of an interesting contention before the Halifax prize court. It is well that there should be some determination of the facts as early as possible for the guidance of other transfers affecting vessels of nations engaged in the war as well as American commerce.

RUSSIAN PROHIBITION.

For others than the temperance workers there is much interest in the position which has been taken by the czar of Russia relative to prohibition. His declaration in behalf of permanent prohibition marks an unexpected advance in the cause despite the previous attention which the world had been giving to the progress of the movement there. First prohibition was declared until the first of October. Subsequently it was extended until the end of the war and now it is announced to be permanent. In Russia, differing from most countries the sale of liquor is a government monopoly. It is stated that the revenue derived from the sale of vodka amounts to the sizeable sum of \$500,000,000. The control therefore of its sale and the determination as to whether liquor shall be sold or not rests with the government. Recognizing that in time of war one of the greatest demands is national sobriety, one of the early acts was the order of prohibition and the cutting off of this source of big revenue. It was done for the betterment of the people and the country. That the operation of the order has brought about the desired results is indicated by the latest announcement from the czar presumably upon the ground that if it is a good thing during war it should be equally so during peace, but Russia hasn't always manifested so much concern for its people.

However, Russia has made a number of important promises since war was declared and the world is going to give it close attention as it puts them into operation. Russia has a chance to do some teaching.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Some of the worst impertinence from the files comes at the end of the season.

Probably Europe will be just as pleased this year that it has no day of thanksgiving.

The outcome of the Mexican peace conference will be in doubt until adjournment is taken.

Even the democrats are not able to start much of a justification over the reduction in the cost of living.

Secretary Bryan seems to have caught the popular sentiment. He declares he is glad he never was elected.

The Germans may have battered down the Antwerp fortifications but they haven't knocked the fight out of the Belgians.

There couldn't be a finer fall for the ultimate consumers to enter upon the task of eating a barrel of apples to help out the producer.

Army and navy officials are having more trouble over that Army-Navy football game than as if it was a campaign against Mexico.

The man on the corner says: Some men born politicians, some have politics thrust upon them and others acquire a campaign handshake.

If as declared Czar Nicholas has said that Russia will never manufacture or sell alcoholic liquors again, he is the logical leader of the prohibition party in Europe.

When Bank Commissioner Lippitt is retiring from that position refers to the "uncertainty of politics" he cites the reason which keeps many good men out of public office.

The country is anxiously waiting for Representative Underwood's reply to the president. Surely there should be some expression in behalf of what the chief executive has done.

In many of the states members of the progressives are seeing the opportunity to make amends for the harm which they did two years ago and they are doing it by returning to the republican party. It is a justified act.

When Roumania holds up the German munitions of war bound for Turkey there can be little doubt what the feeling of that country is. It doesn't intend to hand Turkey anything which may later be used to strike back with.

War while it lasts may serve the same purpose as protection, but that the country needs is certainty for the reestablishment of confidence and such is to be obtained only by supporting republican principles and candidates.

THE YOUNG DOCTOR

"Now, son, I want you to get rid of those foolish notions of yours. I sent you to college to learn farming and not to get fool notions about women. Marry, if you want to, but marry a woman who will make a home for you and not one of these high educated."

"But father, times have changed; the professions are open to all women, and the women are demanding to be educated whether or not they intend to stay at home."

"You don't know women, Sam. I reckon you don't remember your mother or well enough to appreciate a good woman when you see one."

The son's face flushed as he saw the shadow cross the face of his father with the mention of his mother. No, he had not forgotten his mother and worshipped her memory as only a son could; but he realized that he lived in a different age than his parents and that different times demanded different standards than those gone by.

The recollections of his mother were dear to the heart of the son, and no doubt he too would have taken just such a woman for his wife if it had not been for his college education. But as higher education changes all things, so does it change ideas of matrimony.

Sam Luscomb had been shy about telling his father of the love that had come into his life while at college, and it was only when they were to attend his college reunion, after his graduation, that he imparted his secret to his father. The father was scornful. A woman doctor? Never! Sam could not be a real woman, to study such a profession; and then, when he learned that she practiced her profession, the narrow-minded farmer was further prejudiced in his opinion of her.

The elder Luscomb disliked the girl from the first, but when he saw her prejudice became stronger than ever. At the reunion all the graduates joined in a parade, the farming district, the medical and legal, and last but not least the suffrage division. Leading this last was a tall, regal woman, bearing a huge banner, which silently called for equal rights for women.

Sam had told his father that the leader of this division was the girl of his heart, and the father hastily scanned the pretty face to see what kind of a girl his son had associated with during his college days.

The girl was pretty, this the man could not deny. She was a modern woman, dressed in the styles of her time, but his ideas went back to the memory of his wife in wide skirts and bonnet. And the girl who had his wife hovering about the kitchen came to him, and he compared her to this young woman doctor, parading the streets, with a huge banner held high that all passersby should see its flaming colors. With his comparison with the olden times, his scorn of the modern woman and her ways became complete.

Myra Nadeau shook hands with the man who only a few minutes before had so scorned her, and said with a chill of his manner to greeting her. She had expected that Sam would have told his father about her and looked for a more cordial reception. Sam greeted her to go with him to announce their matrimonial intentions, but this the girl refused to do, and she exacted a promise from him that he would not tell his father of their intentions until he had become reconciled to her.

"I'll find a way to win him over; but I can't marry you till we have his approval."

And in this decision she remained firm, declaring to herself that it would have to be the elder Luscomb that would make the marriage overture. But later she did reluctantly consent to make a two weeks' trip to Sam's native town, with the proviso that Sam would tell all his father of her intentions.

The summer season had been a hard one, with the Luscombs working early and late to get in their crops and sundries and things big and small. Towards the latter part of the season the elder man seemed to lose interest in his work, and suddenly the great break in strength came. He was a very sick man. The country doctor pronounced it an acute case of appendicitis and ordered an immediate operation. The city was 30 miles away and every moment was precious. Delay meant danger to the sick man. In his first anxiety, Sam had sent for Myra, and when she came she quickly took in the facts, demanding:—

"Can't you operate? He won't live to reach the city."

"I'd rather not; it's a hard case."

"Well, I suppose you could at least assist in an operation?" she questioned. "Oh, I know what to do all right," wondering what this young woman meant by her questioning.

"Then prepare for an operation at once." Her voice was authoritative. "Quickly the girl changed her dress for a long white gown, and her nimble fingers laid out the necessary articles for modern surgery.

"What the—?" "Get ready to assist when I need you," she ordered the old practitioner. The bewildered man watched her prepare her patient for the operation, and as one in a daze he understood things as she asked for them. Not once did her skillful fingers falter in their task, and when it was all over she dressed in her street clothes and went down to Sam, who had been nervously pacing the floor in his anxiety. "It is all right now, Sam; he will be through," she announced.

"And you helped Doctor Lane?" he said proudly.

"This girl did not deny, taking to herself no credit for the great work she had just performed. And when the sick man came out from the anesthetic he met the eyes of the country doctor.

"You have saved my life," he said feebly.

"Me?" Oh, no; if it hadn't been for that girl, you might not be here now."

"What girl?" almost sitting up in his amazement.

"Don't know who she is; but saves alive! I never saw anything like her modern way of doing things!"

"Where is she? Tell her to come here."

Quickly his mind worked backward, and he thought of Myra and wondered if it could be she that had saved his life.

Now that her great work was over, the girl trembled when she approached the side of the sick man. He grasped her hand.

"You did it, and for me, when I hated you so?"

"I did it for you and for Sam," she answered gently.

"Tell Sam that I shall never hate women doctors again; you go tell him."

"All right, I'll tell him," she called back softly, as the man dropped into a quieting sleep.—Boston Record.

OTHER VIEW POINTS

The business of war is to kill. Methods do not count. It is the rage of barbarism, and the submarine and the airship are fitting exponents of the savage and cowardly features of mutual assassination.—Bristol Press.

In spite of his ability to discover that the country had prospered as the result of the workings of the Underwood tariff, even President Wilson could find nothing to say in defense of the record of the Democratic Congress for extravagance in expenditures.—Bridgeport Standard.

And yet October is the month par excellence for a realization of the fact that even the comparatively small amount which this city loses annually is too much and could be lessened.

In view of the fact that New England guns, and pretending to kill things, go forth in answer to October's call. Others so forth without guns, and are contented to take the best of the days without marring them. A sweet-

THEN—and—NOW

Ninety-one years ago today the potato-bug was given its first publicity in the United States. It was then that Thomas Say described to the members of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia the new bug which he had discovered on the Upper Missouri while accompanying as its zoologist the United States Government exploring expedition to the Rocky Mountains. He named it the "decemlineata." It was the first known description in American literature, though it was common in unsettled Missouri and Arkansas where it lived on the sand-burr, its original food plant. Neither the zoologist nor his auditors suspected the fearful rapacity of the insect. Forty years passed before the first published announcement in the United States appeared of the potato-bug as a destructive agent. A letter from a farmer, J. Egerton of Gravity, Iowa, appeared in the "Prairie Farmer," August, 1881, stating: "They made their appearance upon the vines (potato) as they were up, devouring as fast as they grew."

The announcement fell like a bomb among the farmers. Nine years later, in 1870, the pest, then commonly known as the Colorado potato-beetle, had eaten its way to the Atlantic coast. Its westward march of devastation led up to the Rocky Mountains, which seemed to act as a barrier, as it had to other pests, for further progress.

It was upon the potato-bug that the United States Government was first called upon to act as a barrier, as it had to other pests, for further progress.

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Republican Rally

TOWN HALL
Monday Night, Oct. 26,
at 8 o'clock

Candidates for offices from Norwich and vicinity will be present.

Speeches by Senator Frank B. Brandegee, Hon. Richard P. Freeman and others. A short reception will be held at the Wauvegan House at 7 o'clock.

Per Order Town Committee
FRANK H. SMITH
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Concert, Dancing 9 to 12.

Tickets 35c each.

er, a stick, and by lucky chance a dog.

are needed for October's full enjoyment. The gun is superfluous and burdensome.—New Haven Union.

The Board of Trade seeks to arouse Hartford to a realization of the fact that even the comparatively small amount which this city loses annually is too much and could be lessened.

In view of the fact that New England guns, and pretending to kill things, go forth in answer to October's call. Others so forth without guns, and are contented to take the best of the days without marring them. A sweet-

Today the plant and animal pests in the United States are costing, including the money expended in the national crusade of extermination and the value of crops destroyed by pests, nearly \$1,000,000 annually. They are a serious economic problem and affect every individual in the nation.

Their numbers and names are legion—a zoologist has declared that there are 10,000,000 species in the insect world, half of which are destructive to plants and animals. The cinch-bug ravages cereals causing a loss of about \$100,000,000 a year. The Hessian Fly, named after the Hessian soldiers who brought them to this country while fighting in the American Revolution, has been reported as eating \$50,000,000 worth of stored wheat. The ordinary grasshopper has taken more than \$90,000,000 out of the American agricultural till, while the Jan Jose scale has destroyed trees worth many millions. The boll-weevil, the foe of cotton, has an annual "board-bill" of at least \$40,000,000. The white pine blister, the Mediterranean fruit fly, the spruce and brown-tail moths, and the potato wart have become such serious menaces that the United States Government has barred plant products from abroad that are likely to carry such pests from importation into this country. The weapons in use to repel the insect invaders are chemicals, birds, and such insects as feed upon their more predatory relatives. It is a great, unceasing war in which the pests seem to be stubbornly holding their own.

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THE BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL—Monday—A GRAIN OF DUST
KINDLING—Tuesday—GIRL IN THE TAXIE

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REMAINDER OF THE WEEK WILL BE ANNOUNCED LATER

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Evening 10c, 20c, 30c, 50c
Monday 15c and 20c
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A WESTERN PLAY ON THE ORDER OF THE SQUAW MAN

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